McGill Daily

VOL. VII, NO. 2. MONTREAL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1917. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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McGILL CELEBRATES NINTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY WITH 2,500 MEN ON ACTIVE SERVICE AND STILL "CARRY ON" IS HER MOTTO

Principal Peterson Delivers Inaugural Address -- Reviews McGill's War Record -- Many Prominent Graduates on Honor Roll-- Erection of a Memorial Hall Proposed

In delivering what is considered to be one of his best addresses to the student body yesterday afternoon, Sir William Peterson said: **"Let me tell you that the choice before Canada to-day is the choice between taking a back seat in regard to the war or being in at the finish with a glorious victory."**

This is the birthday of our academic session. We begin to-day the eighty-ninth teaching session of our University. Although the Charter was granted in 1821, we did not start teaching until several years later. According to the issue of McGill Daily which appeared this morning, which, by the way, was a delightful one, and for which we congratulate the editor—according to the Daily, I say, to-day is the ninety-sixth session of Alma Mater.

So there appears a delightful latitude between the two birthdays of McGill, which will prove helpful to us when we come to celebrate our one hundredth anniversary. If, when we reach our centenary, according to McGill Daily, we are in a position to celebrate the occasion, then we will do so! If, however, world conditions do not allow for adequate celebration by that time, then we can easily fall back on our teaching session birthday.

The Department of History should get ready to issue a volume entitled "100 years of old McGill."

On such an occasion as this, one usually speaks of changes in different branches of our work, and the different departments of the institution. To-day, however, we are all aware that nobody wants to hear about anything else except the war.

Both numerically and financially we are seriously handicapped, and we have suffered very heavily. Three years ago. I had the pleasure of giving a lecture on the causes of this great war. Many of my American friends stated at that time that fifty years at least would pass before the true origin of the war would be known, but I stated differently at the time, for I knew just as well then as I know now the causes and origin of the present struggle. Three years have passed, and our diagnosis of the evil has been justified. That lecture was given in the presence of the former Governor General and Her Excellency the Duchess of Connaught, whom death has since taken from us. During these three years our Universities have been put to a supreme test, and the response to such a call has been admirable, and no more crucial test could be made of the power of our University to render in a supreme crisis like the present such aid as the records and statistics point out.

"There are 54 Universities throughout the British Empire," said Sir William, "which have contributed 70,000 men in this war. Not only the contribution in man power, but the more valuable contribution in brain power because it is trained officers which a civilian army needs so very much. The direct services which the Universities of the British Empire have rendered in supplying in this struggle, which is developing into a battle of brains, chemists, and physicists, doctors, engineers, and officers, cannot be overestimated. "And don't let us forget the women," continued the Principal, "but let us indeed be grateful to them for their direct and indirect contribution in this war."

"McGill has on active service nearly 2,500 to date. Those who went overseas went in overseas companies, the first of which was recruited from McGill men and officered by McGill officers. But it is a special pleasure to mention how greatly we were supported after the first company in the composition of the companies which followed, by Toronto and Queen's, as well as by other Canadian Universities."

Referring to the latest McGill unit, which went overseas last June, namely the McGill Siege Battery, under Captain Sir Stopford Brunton, as well as to the Battery under Major Tait, Sir William said that the men were under special training in learning how to man the guns which are to dig the holes into the German soil.

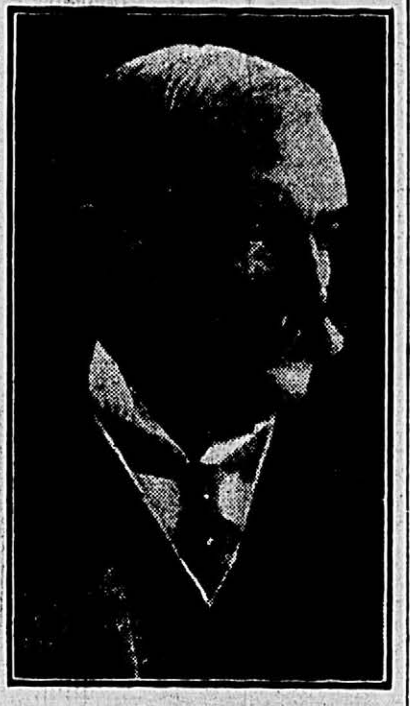
"When war broke out," continued the Principal, "we were hearing a lot about the terrible effect of the German guns, but the story is different now, and the tables have changed."

The Principal then in solemn tones read the Honour Roll of Old McGill, while the students were all standing.

Graduates Killed Since May 1st, 1917.

Richard Herbert R. Biddulph, Sci. 1912—Private 5th Universities Co., P. P. C. L. I.

THE PRINCIPAL.



SIR WM. PETERSON, K.C.M.G.

Lewis Emerson Clark, Med. 1913—Captain No. 2 Canadian Field Ambulance.

Charles Southwell DeGrouchy, Sci. 1911—Lieut., 10th Field Battery, 3rd Brigade. Awarded Military Cross.

Keith Penicuik Ewart, Sci. 1914—2nd Lieut., 34th Squadron, Royal Flying Corps.

William Layton Frame, Science '15—Lieut., Canadian Infantry.

Gwynn Gilbert Gibbins, Science 1910—Lieut., Royal Engineers.

Maitland Lockhart Gordon, Science 1906—Capt., 16th Battalion, C.E.F.

Hugh Donald Henry, Arts 1914—Capt., 7th Battalion, C.E.F.

Kimball Fletcher Keeping, Science 1914—Lieut., McGill Siege Battery.

Clarence Hobart MacDougall, Sci. 1905—Lieut., Canadian Engineers.

Charles Spurgeon McKenzie, Arts 1914—Lieut., 4th Battery, C.F.A.

Percival Molson, Arts 1901—Capt., 2nd Universities Co., P.P.C.L.I.

John Albert Page, Science 1915—Flight Sub-Lieut., 10th Naval Squadron, Royal Naval Air Service.

Charles Alexander Pope, Law 1905—Lieut., 1st Universities Co., P. P. C. L. I.

William Douglas Scott, Science 1914—Capt., Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, B.E.F.

Alexander David Williamson, Sci. 1914—Lieut., Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

Undergraduates Killed Since May 1st.

Edgar Pattyson Black, Science '18—Lieut., Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

John Samuel Brown, Med. '1917—Canadian Ambulance Corps.

George Walter Call, Arts 1917—Capt., 111th Battalion, C.E.F.

Edward Henry Chauvin, Arts 1916—Lieut., 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles.

David Grant Davidson, Science 1917—2nd Lieut., Royal Flying Corps.

Curtis Matthew Derochie, Med. '18—2nd Lieut., Royal Flying Corps.

Jack Popham Fotheringham, Sci. 1919—Lieut., Royal Flying Corps.

Leslie Hunter Parker, Science 1918—Lieut., Royal Flying Corps.

Robert W. S. Robertson, Arch. 1915—Lieut., Royal West Surrey Regiment.

William Henry Turner, Agr. 1917—14th Battalion.

John Charles Waller, Arts 1917—Lieut., Canadian Infantry.

James Percy White, Science 1917—Sub-Lieut., Royal Naval Air Service.

Past Students.

Hugh Allan, Arts—Flight Sub-Lieut. Royal Naval Air Service.

Donald A. L. Davidson, Science and Arts—Sub-Lieut. Royal Flying Corps. Awarded Military Cross.

Donald Maclean, Arts—Lieut., 1st Universities Co. Mentioned in despatches.

Harry A. Robertson, Science—Canadian Infantry.

Thomas Alexander Rowatt, Science—Lieut., Canadian Infantry.

Enlisted.

Members of the Staff	81
Graduates	1,196
Undergraduates	643
Past Students	212
Total	2,132

The Principal then reported that his proposal of erecting a Memorial Hall in honour of these men was taken up, adding that if it was erected on the Jesse Joseph site it would be built on ground that had been generously gifted to the University by the late Chancellor, Sir William Macdonald.

"And we are justly proud," continued Sir William, "of the McGill Hospital Unit, which unit, with its splendidly qualified men, has a record as high, if not higher, of any other similar unit at the front to-day."

The Principal then mentioned the just pride McGill feels in its prominent graduate, Captain Andrew Macphail, whose paper entitled "The Day's Work," pictures so vividly the glorious record of Canadians in Vimy Ridge. Continuing, the Principal mentioned Prof. Major Eve, and his appointment on the Board of Inventions. Profs. Rutherford, Barnes and King were also mentioned, after which Sir William spoke of Prof. Geddes, who now was Minister of National Service, with a seat in the British Cabinet.

Captain Percy Molson was mentioned next, and the Principal made a brief reference to the resolution of the Board.

"Well one might quote on such an occasion as this," continued the Principal, "the words of Pericles, which he pronounced in his famous oration over the dead bodies of the Athenian youths:

"The Spring is gone from the year."

Sir William then referred briefly to the latest Registration figures, which appear in another column, and then went on to speak of the wonderful succession of events which the world had witnessed lately. He referred to the entry of the United States in the war, of the collapse of Russian Czardom, of the wonderful advance of the Canadians in Vimy Ridge, and of the Italian offensive, which had made Austria shrivel up in an agony of prostration.

Continuing, Sir William spoke of two great results of two outstanding factors before the Anglo-Saxon race to-day, and the world at large—first of the consolidation of the Brittanic Commonwealth, and secondly of the Anglo-American friendship. Referring to the first, the Principal said that the German Emperor had aimed at the disruption of the British Empire. He had planned to make Russia and France vassal states, and then with a naval base in Northern France, he could promulgate his plan against Britain at his leisure.

"But instead," said Sir William, "to-day the Empire stands more united than ever, and Germany's plan to reduce Britain into a third rate state has been for ever frustrated."

"Everything had been done with a deliberate design," continued the Principal, "on the part of the Central Powers to attain their end. In 1913 Austria proposed to Italy to join her in attacking Serbia, and on Italy's refusal to do so the plan was postponed until a year later, when the occasion appeared on the assassination of the Austrian Heir."

Then the Principal dwelt on the second great result of this war, namely, the Anglo-American friendship, which is the greatest possible guarantee for the world's peace and progress.

"Don't be too much afraid of the word Imperialism," said Sir William, "especially when people use it with some dark sinister purpose. Do not be afraid to tackle problems of Imperialism and such questions as naturally come up in connection with the readjustment of the relations of the different parts of the Empire to-day. When the poet long sighed for the Parliament of men and the federation of the world he knew that these might be a long time in coming. Meanwhile the United States and the British Empire, though smaller in extent, show what a world confederation of free and equal people might be like."

The Principal, then, in continuing his address, advised the students to take a practical interest in the constitutional questions which will soon press for solution, for example, such as the readjustment of the relations between Britain and the Daughter States. Sir William then referred to the two movements started by L. Curtis and Captain R. Jebb, the first representing the school of closer Imperial relations, the second representing Colonial Nationalism. It is an in-

(Continued on Page 4.)

THE UNION OPENS.

The McGill Union will now be open every evening until 10 p.m., subject to the usual regulations.

Y. M. C. A. MAN HERE.

W. W. Crutchfield, travelling secretary for the Southern States, and formerly McGill Y.M.C.A. representative at Ceylon Mission, visited Strathcona Hall last week. Mr. Murray G. Brookes, is Mr. Crutchfield's successor at Ceylon.

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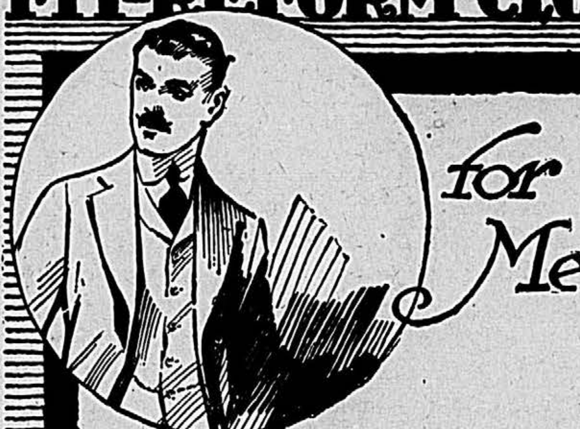

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McGill Daily

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K. P. Tsolainos, '18.
President.

Editors in charge of this Issue—
A. S. Noad, '19. A. I. Smith, '19.

STAFF TO BE APPOINTED.

Alumni Editor.
H. R. Morgan, B.A.

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE STAFF.
Miss E. I. Duff, '18, Editor.
Miss F. Basner, '19, Asst. Editor.
Reporters to be appointed.

FRESHMEN AND COLLEGE LIFE.

Now is the season when the freshman, a little dazed by the hustle of registration, is coming to regard himself as a very small unit indeed of the great organization of University life which he has joined. He has not, as yet, made any close acquaintances who are likely to be of much aid to him, and he cannot avoid feeling the need of someone to give a helping hand.

It is at this juncture the senior men of each faculty should feel it incumbent upon them to undertake to provide the freshmen with a proper introduction into the life of the college. It is only natural that the newcomer, if he finds himself rebuffed on making a few enquiries at the outset, will resolve to rely entirely on his own faculties of observation for the collection of knowledge concerning what he sees around him. It is thus that most men, during the major part of their first year at college, withdraw themselves almost entirely from the corporate life of the institution, and as a result both parties are losers.

It is not that self-reliance is an undesirable quality to possess; far from it. But the kind of self-sufficiency which is produced by the present methods of treating freshmen too often results in the production of men who are in the college but not of it, and to whom "college spirit" is a dead letter. It is safe to say that half of the freshmen of any year do not begin to take part in the activities around them until the end of the term, with the exception of those who take part in the Sophomore-Freshmen sports. Many there are who never enter the Union until their second year, and to whom the "Hall" appears as a sort of exclusive club, where they would be unwelcome.

This is indeed a sorry state of affairs. Here, on the one hand, are numerous college clubs and societies, one and all with their ranks depleted and feeling the need of new blood, and on the other hand are the freshmen, the most numerous class of students in the University, debarred from taking part as a result of unskilful treatment.

Surely this is where the men of the upper years should step in and strive to bring the freshmen into closer touch with the activities where they are needed, and to show the real benefit which would accrue to themselves as a result of their working towards a common end. Four years is not such a long period of time when any student can afford to waste six months of it before really becoming part of his Alma Mater.

A WORD OF DISCOURAGEMENT.

At this time, when we are so strongly tempted to look at life on its gloomy side, and when our University is so sorrowfully aware of its depleted numbers and of the many empty places once filled by talented members — it seems scarcely appropriate to offer discouragement to those students who are making the greatest possible use of every opportunity to render their ranges of knowledge and interest as broad as they can be.

It is, however, a very evident fact that a student entering upon his college career with usually very little sense of the practical, often attempts in his enthusiasm, what is quite beyond his ability to perform; he neglects the more essential parts of his education by failing to map out clearly in his mind first, the work that must be covered during the year that lies before him. He plunges wildly into a certain unessential part of some subject, thinking to cover every possible corner of it, and thus continues throughout his entire course. But unfortunately his very apparent lack of success usually discourages his ambitions almost as soon as they have arisen, and he has lost sight of that stimulus that comes to the student, knowing that he has accomplished something, because he has devoted to each part of his work its due share of time and energy.

There is the student, too, who finds a certain minor item in his course of study extremely attractive (too often, alas! because it presents little difficulty), and deluding himself with the idea that he is fulfilling his duty by all his college work, he whiles away hours in apparent satisfaction, though the dark shadow of some disagreeable study is usually hanging over his conscience. This is only too often the case in literature and history classes, where rejoicing in the fresh survey of Dickens perhaps, given by the Professor, the student finds only too great temptation to form or renew a thorough acquaintance with all of that author's fascinating volumes, — while the general survey of the course, a general survey of the styles of literature of the time, is quite lost sight of. Delving too deeply into the details of the courses the knowledge of the latter's structure, the real foundation of it all, bursts upon his mind and he awakens to find that the greater part of his work is as yet untouched, while "exams" are approaching with ten-leagued boots. He is usually also that student who takes it as a matter of course that all his ante-college fads, photography, music, sports, or catching butterflies, must all be continued with the same amount of care throughout his college life. Is he likely to be the graduate with a feeling of something definite and valuable that he has gained in college?

The times call for men and women of calm and well-ordered lives, who have worked hard at something that is really worth while, something that is of value to the world of this crucial period, and who, in conquering the attendant difficulties have realized the greater force of character and power of mind that is gained by such a mastery. The words of Stevenson are good advice for college years, as well as for every purpose of life:

"One thing at a time, and that done well,
Is a very good thing, as many can tell."

EDITORIAL NOTE.

A Freshman in Arts inquired from a Senior student to-day if Freshmen are allowed to make full use of the "Union." A propos of this, a Junior student stated that during his whole first year he considered the "McGill Union" as a sort of a sanctuary for the use of the upper classmen. The "Daily" wishes to state briefly to-day that the Union has been erected and is being kept up for the benefit of the whole student body, and all students of all years have the same privileges in the use of the "Union."

The "Daily" intends to start, for the benefit of the new students, a series of articles dealing with the different student institutions, their history, their functions and their present status.

THE CASE OF THE PUNKH RUBY

—A Tale of Sprague Hennedy.

(Concluded from Yesterday's Issue.)

I leaped to my feet and stood listening in a panic. Then in a moment I relaxed in relief. The noise was the snoring of Sprague. I need hardly say that this, of course, as Hennedy himself told me later, was a mere blind to deceive any intruders.

With hideous suddenness a faint fumbling followed by an anguished yell in Hindustani, and teh noise of a heavy fall sounded right before us. In a second, Sprague was by my side; in another, he had switched on his pocket searchlight, and had poured a stream of quicksilver over a figure that lay writhing at our feet. The midnight assassin gave a last kick and was still.

"Let us examine him," growled Hennedy to me. We leaned over the unconscious man. Heavens! It was the Clam! Over one arm were Sprague's trousers, into whose pocket one hand was plunged, and on his face was an expression of the greatest agony and terror.

"Well, I hardly expected this," said Sprague, "but my stratagem worked excellently. I anticipated that the assassin would remove his shoes to ensure quiet, and those marbles would get in their work. The mercury gun, too, has had its effect. Let us see if we can revive him."

In a few minutes the victim came to his senses. As he opened his eyes they fell upon the detective bending over him, and a strange expression flitted over his face. Then, springing to his feet, he seized Sprague round the neck and embraced him effusively. "Ah, my dear friend!" he cried. "So you are safe! How glad I am to have been able to warn you in time!"

"Warn me?" exclaimed Sprague. "Yes, warn you," replied the other. "I heard the miscreants trying to enter the house. Could I not plainly make out the noise of their accursed motor-bicycles, like very loud snoring? So I rushed up here to save you. Praised be Vishnu that I was in time."

"But how did you come to have my trousers over your arm?" asked Sprague, with a keen glance at him. "Ah, yes," said the Clam, "that was another instance of my thoughtfulness. I thought to myself, if the villains came in, my brave friends will have to escape as they are. I will save their clothes and belongings for them, and earn their undying gratitude. So I seized ——"

"Good night," remarked Sprague, pleasantly, as he switched off the light, "and don't forget to have me called at ten o'clock." We heard our host limping to the door over the marbles, and calling on all the gods of the Hindu pantheon to protect him. Then all was quiet once more.

The night passed off without any further excitement, and next morning Sprague unpacked his apparatus and proceeded to prepare the defences of the Clam's residence. First, he had a deep ditch, twenty feet in width, dug right round the house, and into this he turned the waters of a small stream that ran near, thus forming an impassable moat. Our only connection with the outside world was a narrow drawbridge, specially constructed by Sprague, in the privacy of his room. When this was completed the great detective led us into the smoking-room and disclosed his plans to us.

"This," said he, pointing to a large black box that stood on the table among the cans of opium, "contains a charge of one hundred litres of nitro-glycerine, sufficient to blow this house and all in it into the air. It is connected with a time contrivance by which it will be exploded in an hour's time ——"

"In an hour's time!" shrieked the Clam. "What is the reason of this madness? I shall lose all my possessions, all my jewel manufactory ——" He suddenly became silent and blushed violently.

"Pooh," said Sprague, "the loss will be a mere nothing; you will have saved the Punkh ruby. We shall hurry forth as though struck by a panic. Heerim Singh and his associates will rush in, thinking we have abandoned the field to them; they will be cut off by a special device of mine, and ere they can escape, will be blown to quivering shreds by the nitro-glycerine here."

"But how, may I ask," inquired the Jam Boree, "how are the robbers to be prevented from escaping over the draw - bridge?" "Aha!" shouted Sprague, gleefully, "Just come and look at it. But be ready to leave right away, as the charge will go off in an hour."

We went down stairs and approached the narrow plank that was our only road to safety. "Now, you see," said Hennedy, smiling at our wondering faces, "when I touch this button here, as I shall do when Heerim Singh and his associates have entered, the plank collapses and falls, sinking to —— Great Scott! I've pushed the button! !"

It was but too true! ! ! Inadvertently the sleuth had destroyed our safeguard at a touch! The plank, with a dull splash, vanished into the moat! !

"Vishnu, Fishglu and all the gods preserve us! ! !" howled the Clam, losing all self-control at this horrid blow. "We are lost" "And the nitro-glycerine explodes in an hour!" chorused the Jam Boree of Lousobir and the Ram Bustit of Shutabul in dismay.

"Quick, Jimson!" shouted Sprague, with that wonderful coolness of his. "No time now to blame you for not having seen to fixing the safety catch! We must open that safe and get at the nitro-glycerine!"

Ah! but how? The safe had walls of chilled steel seven inches thick, and no tools could pierce them in the short time at our disposal. The wonderful genius who was directing us, however, was not at a loss for more than a moment. He darted up stairs, with us at his heels, and returning with a couple of cylinders in his arms, entered the smoking-room. I gazed with fascination at the deadly black box which held our doom, unless we were successful in opening it.

With deadly speed and efficiency, Hennedy got to work on the safe. "These cylinders," he grated, as he worked, "contain liquid helium, which, as you know, produces a terrific degree of cold when it passes into a gaseous state. Now, by playing a jet of this substance upon the wall of the safe, I shall freeze the steel so that it will become brittle enough to break with a hammer, and we shall be saved." "What a miracle of resourcefulness you are, Sprague," I cried, admiringly.

Without answering, he went on with his work; in a few minutes, while our three Hindus stood by helplessly, we had fitted up the apparatus, and the process of freezing the steel began. We had about thirty-five minutes left in which to save ourselves. At the end of that period, the charge would explode, and we would be pulverized in an instant! The thought made us work with feverish energy.

As the jet of helium played upon the steel and the frozen substance fell at our feet and over our protected hands, I kept my eyes fixed upon my watch, with deadly anxiety. Ten minutes passed; fifteen; twenty; still the steel was obdurate. And now there were but five minutes left to us. Five minutes between us and inexorable fate! Those minutes I shall always remember. The Clam was weeping copiously, at the same time stuffing into his mouth handfuls of opium in an attempt to numb his sensibilities. The Jam Boree, in an insane attempt to appear unconcerned, was trying to put the records on a talking machine backwards, and dropping endless needles on the floor in his excitement. The Ram Bustit was carefully wrapping himself up in all the tapestry and bed-linen he could find, in order, as he said, that his relatives might be spared the trouble of collecting the fragments of his frame after the explosion to give them decent burial.

With one minute yet to go the steel was showing every sign of weakness, and cracks appeared in it. When thirty seconds were left Sprague dropped his apparatus and picked up a heavy hammer. As he swung it aloft I glanced at my watch; there were four seconds remaining! Hennedy brandished the heavy weapon, and crying, "Saved, saved!" brought it down on the safe. The next instant there was a terrific crash, and I remembered no more.

When I came to my senses, it was late afternoon. The wreckage of the Clam's house lay scattered around, and I found myself lying across something soft, which I discovered, on closer examination, to be the head of Sprague Hennedy. The scientific detective! In an agony of apprehension, I raised him in my arms. As I did so, his eyes opened, and his lips moved.

"Jimson, you idiot," he groaned, "you have ruined everything! Why didn't you remember that nitro-glycerine explodes on a slight jar being given? And after I had practically opened the safe with the helium, too!"

"Oh, Sprague, I'm so sorry," I murmured penitently, "but remember, I have not a brain like yours." "Well," he responded, getting up, "We'll let bygones be bygones. And now, where are our friends?"

As he said this we saw them. Very much tattered and scared, but still effective, they were coming through the wood towards us. With them was an immense rabble of natives waving all kinds of uncouth weapons in a threatening manner. At sight of us, they all raised a wild yell and rushed forward.

"Bah, Jimson!" exclaimed Sprague, looking sneeringly at them over his shoulder, as we started on the mile run to the station, "The ingratitude of these natives knows no bounds. Hereafter, remember, I absolutely refuse to have any dealings with the Clam or any of his compatriots."

He broke off as a large stone caught him behind the ear, and a short spear stuck in his funnybone. "This is serious," he remarked; "but fortunately I have a few marbles left." And he cast them upon the path as he spoke.

Well, to cut a long story short, we won the dash, thanks to the marbles, but the Clam and his two comrades were only some three feet behind us as we swung aboard an outgoing milk train. We turned and gazed back towards Toodembad, as the car gathered speed.

On a slight eminence stood the Clam Chowder, the Jam Boree and the Ram Bustit. With hands upraised, silhouetted against the now setting sun, they seemed offering up prayers to some mystic deity. A sense of poignant regret at having to leave these people behind swept over me.

"Toodembad! Toodembad!" murmured Sprague sadly, "that mercury gun cost a good deal!"

"Sprague," cried I, "you are wonderful!"

STUDENTS URGED TO TAKE TECHNICAL LINES

Local Situation Offers Unusual Opportunity—Academics Offered Course.

The following article, clipped from the columns of "The Mississippian," emphasizes the future importance of a technical training as realized by few. This need for men of technical training is one which faces Canada no less than the United States. The "Mississippian" is quoted as follows:

"The depletion of classes in technical schools by widespread volunteering in the army and navy and by conscription is a matter of vital importance to the American nation. Little has been said of this very important subject by the newspapers, but the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education held a series of meetings recently in Washington in this connection. The Society is an organization of twenty-five years standing, and composed of most of the leading American instructors in all lines of applied science, and also a few prominent practising engineers. The meeting was addressed by such men as the Secretary of War, the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, and the Director of the Bureau of Standards.

"The five sessions of the Society were devoted almost exclusively to questions of public welfare principally connected with the war and subsequent conditions. The conclusions reached express the opinions of a number of the most profound thinkers in America. They are, briefly, as follows:

"The larger part of the civilized world will have to be reconstructed after the war, not excluding our own great railroad system, which will have deteriorated from over-use and lack of adequate maintenance. The reconstruction work will be almost exclusively the work of engineers.

"The war has already thinned the ranks of European engineers, and will continue to deplete them until the end, and it is probable that many American engineers will never return from their work overseas. The technical schools of Europe are virtually out of commission, cutting down to almost nothing the supply of new men for the engineering profession, and the call to arm sin America has reduced the attendance at our technical schools by about one half, where properly it should be doubled.

"In spite of the practical paralysis of many branches of engineering work, due to the cessation of large construction and lack of capital for important new projects of peaceful nature, the demand for young technical graduates by the manufacturers of war supplies far exceeds the supply. The condition will be accentuated as the war progresses, and the call for ships, guns, ammunition, and other war supplies increases.

"Before America entered the war it was almost certain that most of the reconstruction would be done by American engineers, and in any case they are sure of a fair share of it. The capacity of the well established and experienced American engineer for work is practically unlimited provided there is not a shortage of young, properly educated assistants. The average annual output of work engineered in this country could easily be increased five-fold without causing undue overstress.

"It is beyond question, that, for the next ten years or more, the engineering profession is everywhere going to be the most lucrative of all the professions. It is clearl your duty, by some means, not only to prevent the falling off of attendance at our technical schools, but also to greatly increase it.

R. V. C. NOTES.

All girls wishing to enter the individual tournament should sign their names on the list on the athletic notice board as soon as possible.

WOUNDED MAN IN MED. '22.

The Freshmen in Medicine are honoured this year by having Jack Copeland, who has lost a leg in the war, one of their number.

AESY STUFF.

I thought "E" to be the most unfortunate letter in the alphabet, because it's always out of cash, always in debt, never out of danger, and forever in torment. But after I became better acquainted with "E" I found it was never in war and always in peace. It is the beginning of existence, the commencement of ease and the end of trouble. Without it there would be no meat, no life, no heaven. It is the centre of honesty, makes love perfect and without it there would be no hope.

It was a German who translated the first word of the song, "Gin thou wert mine ain thing" by "Schnapps," and a Frenchman who rendered the title of Colley Cibber's play, "Love's Last Shift," as "La Derniere Chemise d'Amour."—Mariette.

Professor's Wife—"I need a new hat dear."

Professor—"All right. I'll have the students buy some of my text-books."
Siren.

FRESHMEN!

Can you write? Do you want to get into the whirl of things around the University? If you do, come around to the Daily Office in the basement of the Union, and try out for the reporters' staff. Come in any evening and talk it over.

OCTOBER NUMBER OF UNIV. MAGAZINE OUT

Many Features of Unusual Attractiveness Included in Its Contents.

The October number of "The University Magazine," has just been published. The number is one of particular merit and interest. "Topics of the Day," by Principal Peterson and Prof. C. W. Colby deals in an able and illuminating way with such questions as "The Attitude of Quebec," and "The Temper of the United States." Capt. Andrew McPhail writes an interesting and instructive sketch of life with the Medical Corps, entitled "An Ambulance in Rest." Another feature of this number of the "University Magazine" is Prof. McNaughton's "Some Personal Impressions of teh late Earl Grey." The author speaks of the late Governor-General as a friend of all, even the habitant—a "Pilgrim of Love." Dealing with his various noble characteristics, the writer, Prof. McNaughton, concludes with a touching tribute quoted from Landor. An interesting article by W. B. Wallace, entitled "Six Years in a Juvenile Court," is also of more than passing interest. Prof. J. W. A. Hickson, in his "Sir Oliver Lodge and the Beclouding of Reason," points out the psychological effect of the condition of war. The article is intensely interesting, and very instructive.

Prof. P. T. Lafleur, in an article entitled "A Portuguese Prison," presents an excellent historical sketch of Lisbon. "The British Empire in the War," by J. Castel Hopkins, pictures in words the preparation for the war in connection with the army and navy. "The Forty-ninth Parallel," by Otto Klotz, deals historically with the constitutional importance of the 49th parallel. "Tragic Drama," by Herbert L. Stewart, is an instructive article of high merit, which is worthy of careful reading.

Several exquisite gems of poetry by Louise Morey Bowman are also attractive features of this number.

MEETING OF SCI. '20.

A meeting of Science '20 was held yesterday afternoon in the Engineering Building, for the purpose of electing the class officers for the coming session. J. R. Windsor was chosen as president, and "Tommy" Quaile as vice. C. L. Dewar was elected secretary, and J. R. Dunbar treasurer. The Daily representatives are Henry and F. J. Cunningham.

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E. Stuart McDougall Daniel P. Gillmor
Gerald A. Goughlin Frank B. Common

SAD BUT TRUE.

Somehow when a man plays golf he seems to forget all his previous faith in theology and to put his trust in swear words.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION, MINES AND FISHERIES.

The chief minerals of the Province of Quebec are Asbestos, Chromite, Copper, Iron, Gold, Molybdenite, Phosphate, Mica, Graphite, Ornamental and Building Stone, Clays, Etc.

The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is $10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of $10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of $5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and $3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.

Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

HONORE MERCIER,
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec.

REGISTRATION NOW ALMOST COMPLETED

Present Figures Better Than at Same Time Last Year.

Registration is now practically complete in all the faculties, with the exception of Medicine. Up to the time of going to press the official figures were as follows:

Arts, 320 (men and women); Applied Science, 160; Law, 30; and Medicine, 343, making a total of 853. At the corresponding period last year (Oct. 4), the official figures were: Arts, 286; Science, 182; Medicine, 174; Law, 31; the total being 673.

Registration in the different faculties is much better this year than it was at the corresponding period last year. Of course, there are a few in Arts, Science, and Law, who will register late; and registration in Medicine is by no means complete.

The official figures to date in the different faculties follow:

Arts.

First Year	152
Second Year	74
Third Year	54
Fourth Year	40
Total	320
Total attendance last year	395

Applied Science.

First Year	64
Second Year	38
Third Year	38
Fourth Year	25
Total	160
Total attendance last year	191

Law.

First Year	15
Second Year	10
Third Year	5
Total	30
Total attendance last year	52

Medicine and Dentistry.

First Year	94
Second Year	56
Third Year	51
Fourth Year	46
Fifth Year	70
Total	317
Pharmacy Students	26
Grand Total	343
Total attendance last year	346

Phil—"I'm taking a course in mathematics on Monday afternoons."

Bert—"Where?"

Phil—"At the opera house studying figures."—Lehigh Burr.

Fusser—Could I avoid the universal training by marriage?"

Cusser—"Avoid nothing! Training is service for six months; marriage is service for life."—K. U.

STUDENT ASSAULTED IN McGILL GROUNDS

Medicine '21 Man is Knocked Out by Unknown Assailants.

R. C. Bounet, Med. '21, will no more walk within the precincts of McGill grounds after dark. He has a thrilling tale of assault and robbery to tell.

On Saturday night, the fifteenth of September, at about a quarter to eleven, he was strolling, he says, in the vicinity of the Science Building, his mind occupied with pleasant reflections. He passed three soldiers walking together, but did not particularly notice their presence until he suddenly received a terrific blow on the head and lost interest in his surroundings.

When he recovered he was lying between two of the trees that fringe the drive, with a crowd of sympathetic onlookers around him. First aid was administered at a nearby drug store, and Bounet was able to return to his home, suffering from a severe headache, and rifled pockets, as he shortly discovered.

Bounet does not state whether the missile that struck him was a baseball or a highball.

BABEL.

Parfois when French has made me
  wild,
Je sit und feel so wie a child;
  Je n'ai pas hope.
Quelqu'fois I gasp and beat the air,
Und parfois, rarely though, je swear
  At that damn dope.

Und damn, parfois, I leave the task
Et, werfend weg mon worthy mask
  Of love pour work;
Je sit and delve tief in a book
In some secluded, quiet nook
  And dort I shirk.

Aber noch einmal la joie inspires
A battle spirit, schnell it fires
  Mon lagging soul;
Ich travaille, study schwer to learn
A silly language, und discern
  A student's role.

Es tut mir leid the Germans did
Not do the deed leur Kaiser bid;
  Ah! sacre bleu!
Je l'ai did et I'll not retrench
For then, there'd be no use of French.
  Ach! Mon dieu!

FEMALE MEDICAL OFFICER.

LONDON.—The highest woman officer in the British army is Mrs. A. M. Chalmers Watson, M.D., who has just been appointed Chief Controller of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, which has over 4,000 members on duty behind the lines in France. Mrs. Watson is a sister of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty. She was the first woman physician graduated from Edinburgh University.

The above is of interest to the staff and students of McGill University, as Mrs. A. M. Chalmers Wilson, M.D., is also a sister of Sir A. Campbell Geddes, K.C.B., who was formerly Professor of Anatomy here, and now occupies the post of Minister of National Service, this post carrying with it a seat in the British Cabinet.

JOHN R. MOTT.

STUDENTS' FRIEND.

J. R. MOTT LAUNCHES MONSTER CAMPAIGN

American Students to Raise $1,000,000 For Prisoner Relief Fund.

The student Y. M. C. A.'s of the American Colleges are launching a monster campaign for one million dollars. This money is to be used for prisoner of war relief work, and the relief of students who are interned in Austria and Germany.

The money will be spent principally in providing recreation and reading material for the interned students, who are at present sadly in need of both.

The success of this campaign is practically assured, since it is headed by a man whose name has become a household word among North American students, John R. Mott.

The work of the campaign is being undertaken by the Council of North American Student Movements, with John R. Mott as Chairman, and R. D. Porter as Secretary.

George Irving, editor of The North American Student, and formerly general secretary at Strathcona Hall, is playing a most prominent part in the promotion of the campaign.

This undertaking on the part of our American fellow students is deserving of all the encouragement that we can possibly give it. As students who have already been under war pressure for three years, we can realize and appreciate the tremendous task ahead of the committees in charge.

VERDANT YOUTH HAUNT HALLS AND CAMPUS

Usual Brilliancy Displayed by Embryos.

WANT TO ADVISE PROF.

Sophisticated Sophs. Swagger With Lordly Mien for Freshmen's Benefit.

We have been harassed with solicitude lest the time honoured traditions and institutions of the University should this year be forced into oblivion. However, a survey of the situation has quite dispelled all doubts, and we are tranquil regarding the future. The secret and source of this feeling of security is in the fact that the freshies have been weighed in the balance and not found wanting.

A stroll about the various buildings reveals the newcomer in all the verdant lustre of former years. Except for the occasional diversity created by the appearance of a pre-occupied Senior, or the dignified Junior, and for the incessant swagger of the undignified and galorous Soph. the scene is one of undefiled verdure.

The "college spirit," which already is manifested in them to an amazing extent, is really a feature of the embryo students. As an example of this admirable trait we mention the following incident. One of the youth accosted a visiting graduate of dignified mien with the query, "And are you also a Freshman?" Upon a third party replying in the affirmative (much to the discomfiture of the ex-student) the verdant one exclaimed in tones of rapturous fraternalism, "Oh! then, we'll both be in the same class; that's nice."

The earnestness of the new element was also most convincingly displayed in another case we met with. One of our sedate Seniors was most ardently and relentlessly questioned as to where an academic gown might be secured. All assurances that a gown was wholly unnecessary, fell in vain upon the deaf ears of the Freshie, who had evidently taken the University Calendar seriously (which, of course, is the correct way to regard the above mentioned publication). In any case, all remonstrance and explanation was scorned in the face of undeniable authority. The Senior, however, feeling that a little paternal advice was required, recommended that the proposed purchasing of the gown be postponed a week or so.

While we were renewing old acquaintances in the corridor of one of the University Buildings yesterday, we were accosted in the following manner. An apparently promising member ot the first year appeared afar off. Approaching us in a state of indescribable nervusness, and

(Continued on Page 4.)

PROPOSAL TO CONCENTRATE C.O.T.C. WORK

Capt. Simpson Draws up New Plan of Work.

AWAITS AUTHORITIES' ASSENT.

Would Complete Military Work at Xmas. to Avoid Bad Weather, Etc.

The Editor of the McGill Daily:

Sir,—With the opening of another University Session, the question of military training will naturally claim a considerable share of attention on the part of the student body, since it is one which directly affects a larger number of men than any other of the University activities, and I very gladly avail myself of the space which you have placed at my disposal to make a brief survey of the plans which have been formulated for the work this year.

Looking back over the work of the Battalion last session, nothing stands out more clearly, perhaps, than the splendid showing made by the unit at the inspection by the General Officer Commanding this Military District, and, to quote the Daily of April 18th last, "The remarkable feeling of good will and fellowship" which characterized the Smoker given to the men of the Battalion by Sir William Peterson, and which, to my mind, was a sure indication that, with readjustment and improvements along certain lines shown necessary last year, we may look forward to a Battalion which will be an unqualified success.

That there is room for improvement no one will deny, and least of all those who were responsible for direction of the work last year. One of the chief criticisms levelled against the training last session, and one in which all ranks concurred, was that the work was too long-drawn-out and monotonous. The reasons for this are not far to seek. In the first place, the parades were spread over the whole session from October to March, and during a large part of this time the weather conditions were so unfavorable that the scope of the work was limited to drill on the Campus, and tactical exercises were greatly curtailed. Secondly, the overwhelming majority of the men in last year's Battalion were without previous training, and were not in a position to profit by tactical work, until after the autumn term had passed, and the ground was thickly covered with snow.

As a solution of these difficulties it has been proposed to concentrate the whole of the military training into the first term, leaving the second term, with its inclement weather, free. Last year we paraded on Tuesday afternoon and Thursday evening each week, and on alternate Saturday afternoons **throughout the session.** By utilizing Tuesday afternoon from 4.30 to 5.45, Thursday evening from 8 to 10, and Saturday afternoon every week during the first term — say thirteen weeks — the work could be completed. Ths would mean a considerable reduction of the total number of hours' work; it would, in fact, mean substitution of the alternate Saturday afternoons of the first term — say six or seven at most —for the whole of the work of the second term as carried on last year; but since practically all the parades would be over before the bad weather set in, I feel sure that better work would be accomplished, and with greater comfort to all concerned. Under this arrangement the Saturday periods would each count as two parades, and the total number of parades demanded by the Militia Department would thus be possible.

A proposal to this effect has been placed before the Faculties, whose action is now awaited. Meantime I feel that, when rightly understood by the

(Continued on Page 4.)

The Royal Military College of Canada.

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instructions in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about $800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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AN EYE-WITNESS.

He was a nervous man. Most men are when they find themselves in a dentist's chair, but he was exceptionally so. The tooth that had to come out was quite a small affair—from the dentist's point of view. From the patient's it felt about the same size as a cottage loaf.

He decided to have gas. The dentist, who was in a hurry to go to a cricket match, tried to persuade him to do without, but he was determined. The doctor was, therefore, telephoned for. In due season he arrived and administered the gas.

The dentist in a fever of impatience waited for the victim to lose consciousness, but the nervous man insisted on keeping one eye open, though he had had enough gas to float an airship.

Unable to contain himself any longer the irate tooth-puller exclaimed:

"Let yourself go, man! Shut your eye, you idiot!"

Somewhere from the back-blocks of dreamland the patient murmured sleepily:

"Can't—it's glass!"

Miss M. POOLE

45 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE

Has now on hand all the Text Books and Supplies for use at the McGill University during the coming session. :-: :-:

McGILL CELEBRATES 96TH ANNIVERSARY WITH 2,500 MEN ON ACTIVE SERVICE, AND STILL "CARRY ON" IS HER MOTTO.

(Continued from Page 1.)

teresting fact to notice that both these conspicuous leaders, in starting their tours through the British Empire, visited McGill first, and delivered their first lecture in our Alma Mater. Then the Principal referred to Lloyd George's scheme of an Imperial Cabinet, and the placing of Dominion representatives on an equal footing with the rest of the British Cabinet to discuss not only question of war, but of peace. This step of the British Premier was characterized by Sir William as a great land mark in the progress of the English constitution. "It will be impossible," remarked Sir William, "for such another war to take place without the overseas ministers fully knowing of and having to do as much with its declaration."

The Principal then advised the students to become acquainted with the side issues, such as comparisons between German Militarism and British Navalism. "As if a comparison of these two can be made at all," stated Sir William, "the demand of Germany concerning the freedom of the seas really means that a country which has naval power is not to be allowed to use it; while a military country can trespass the borders of her neighbours regardless of treaties."

"Aggressive militarism," continued the Principal, "which has been nurtured to the point of affection, is not at all to be compared with British navalism, which has never taken the aggressive or disregarded treaties." Continuing, Sir William referred to the visit of Mr. Balfour and of his associates to Washington, which resulted into a full interactivity of Great Britain and America. It was a happy event the United States decided to join in the fray, and now let us hope that an end to the long standing jealousy that has existed in some centres against Britain will disappear.

Sir William then referred to some orators who state that it is unnecessary for Canada to go and "fight for England," "to fight the battles of the Empire." These people do not seem to realize what issues are involved in this war.

And again, these same orators make an effort to compare Ireland and India with the case of Poland and Serbia, and prejudice the minds of the audience. Do these orators really want to know what Germany is doing in Poland. "The use of Polish is strictly prohibited at all public meetings. No Polish deputy to the Reichstag may address his constituents in the only language they understand. Since 1873 German alone may be taught in the national schools." (T. W. Rolleston). Can there be a parallel between Poland and Ireland?

"I advise the students," stated Sir William, "not to have anything to do at present with the conditions of peace offered from Germany. We are with President Taft, who told us that we should reject all ideas of compromise, even from a Pope. A peace which would turn to waste all the sacrifice we have made will end in another war.

"Here in Quebec, we have our own home troubles, mainly created, in our judgment, by the partisan politicians. Recent experiences make me hopeful, however, that in the issue before the country men will not vote according to old party ties. Let me once more refer to President Taft, who said, when in Montreal the other day, that he was satisfied the United States had found the right policy in starting with conscription. It was a democratic policy, according to the ex-President, which enabled the State to find within a certain limit of years, the fittest men to represent her in the fighting front, while she retained others who could be as helpful for winning the war in the field and factory."

"And again," Sir William said, "others speak of the financial catastrophe which is going to happen. Of such, I ask, "What will it matter if Germany wins?" Let me tell you that the choice before Canada to-day is the choice between taking a back seat in regard to the war or being in at the finish with a glorious victory, and we know which of the two alternatives our men at the front will vote for."

"We also hear orators speaking of the danger of militarism, that we might, as a result of this war, make militarism our ruler. We men and women, our hearts are too full of British freedom even to entertain such a fear. And this sort of talk comes very often from those who say with one and the same breath that they are ready to fight for their native soil, and on the other hand that the Germans cannot get up the St. Lawrence."

"Finally, there is perhaps some compensation for the great agony the world is going through to-day, in the reflection that four-fifths of the mankind are banded together against the offenders of the rights of Humanity." "Is Peace in sight? Well, I am hopeful," said the Principal, "for in spite of all military successes it seems to be getting into the minds of the German people that it is impossible to win this war.

"The solidarity of mankind," said Principal Peterson, in concluding, "this sense of unity and fundamental kinship, will not be without effect. It will lead to a general co-operation of all the nations which are going through the present agony together, on newer and larger lines to repair the desolation caused by this war. Let us give ourselves to this task, and co-operate with each other in the service of Humanity."

DIALOGUE WITH A FUSSER.

Brother A.: "Say, old man, I heard you were exempt from the draft."

Fusser: "Yes."

Brother T.: "On what grounds, may I ask?"

Fusser: "You see, I showed them a picture of my girl and told them how I would hate to leave her, and—"

Brother O.: "I got you now; they exempted you for defective vision."

VERDANT YOUTH HAUNTS HALLS AND CAMPUS.

(Continued from Page 3.)

quite overcome by his emotion, he began. "Ca-c-c-an you t-t-tell me where to find Professor ———. I. I-I am his advisor." Then, perhaps noting a look of awe mingled with incredulity upon our faces, he hastened to say—"I-I-I mean, he is my advisor." With intense sympathy we escorted him to a resting place, that is, offered him a seat to await the administration of the essential advice.

Another very encouraging characteristic of our new associates is their solicitude regarding the occasional lapses or flaws in the conduct of their Seniors. A most illuminating and interesting example of this tendency is displayed in the following incident. A new roomer of Strathcona Hall came down the other morning, and gave a very candid though pessimistically inclined opinion of his fellow residents. He pointed out that the noise which disturbed his nocturnal slumbers were not to be tolerated. In fact, he suggested, nay, insisted, that chastisement was essential. Whether the culprits were punished we have not been able to ascertain up to the moment of going to press.

On the whole, therefore, after giving these evidences of normal conditions our serious consideration, we arrive at a most optimistic conclusion. Also, we would suggest to the Freshman that his effort in regard to reform might possibly be well directed. However, if to alter the character of the sophisticated Soph. were his ambition, we would recommend that he for the present at least, "fling away ambition."

WHY USE THE LEFT ARM WHEN THE RIGHT IS SO CONVENIENT?

Good morning! Will you answer a question?

All right, then—why is it that you carry your books and handbags and T squares and other bulky articles in your left arm? Do you know of any reason for doing this? Between classes these four foot campus sidewalks are crowded to the limit with two streams of hurrying, scurrying people going in opposite directions. You always take the right hand side of the walk. Now wouldn't it cause far less confusion and save a great many jostled books and bumped elbows if you would allow your burden to extend out over the edge of the sidewalk under the care and protection of your right arm?

Try it and see!

MEDICINE STUDENT RECEIVES MEDAL.

K. M. Livingstone, a member of Science '21, is the possessor of a War Service Medal, presented to him by the United States Government, in recognition of his services in selling Liberty Loan Bonds. The amount disposed of by this enterprising student came to the value of $16,500. Livingstone is a son of Mr. Colin H. Livingstone, who is widely known as the President of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and is a younger brother of E. A. Livingstone, of Science '18.

PROPOSAL TO CONCENTRATE.

(Continued from Page 3.)

student body, this scheme of concentration should meet with favour as a solution of one of the greatest difficulties of last year. To those who object to the extra time involved during the first term, may I point out that the time suggested is less than that which was given **throughout the session** last year by the men who took Certificate "A" class.

That the allottment of so much time to military training demands a considerable sacrifice on the part of the students of the University no one will deny, but that it need seriously interfere with the academic work, remains to be shown. It will mean that a large number of hours which in normal times would be given to recreation, must be devoted to training, but I feel sure that McGill men are ready to-day, as they have always been, to make the sacrifice cheerfully.

The officers of the Contingent would greatly prefer that military training should be voluntary on the part of all students, but for reasons that are eminently sound, the University authorities decided last year that, for the duration of the war, the training should be obligatory on the part of every male British student who is physically fit. That this was a wise course, under the circumstances, has been proven. tIs effect has been felt far beyond the boundaries of our Campus, and already this year Toronto, Manitoba, and other Canadian Universities have announced their intention to follow in our footsteps, and military training bids fair to become part of the regular curriculum of all our Universities.

That there is a certain element of compulsion about the training, however, should make little difference in the spirit with which we undertake the work. We are all working for a common aim—to uphold the honour and glory of our University— let us work together. With the hearty co-operation of all ranks, we will show results this year that will surpass anything we have done before, but this can only be done if every man in the Battalion feels that it is "up to him."

To those who have fault to find or suggestion to make, let me say, as Adjutant of the Contingent, I am always ready to give a sympathetic hearing to honest criticism, and willing to place before the proper authority every feasible suggestion of improvement.

The decision of the University authorities in reference to the disposition of the time to be devoted to the training, may be expected in the course of a day or two, and as soon as received a definite announcement will be sent to you for publication in your paper. Meantime, details as to enrollment, date of first drill, etc., will be published to-morrow.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, as arranged with you the other day, Battalion orders during the coming session, will regularly appear in the Daily, and every effort will be made to keep the student body informed as to the plans and details of the work.

I am, believe me,

Yours sincerely,

J. C. SIMPSON, Capt.,

Adjutant, McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C.

D. De WITT SCOTT BACK.

R. De Witt Scott, who graduated with Arts '16, taking the degree of B.A., is taking a course in Theology at the Presbyterian College. Last year he was taking post graduate work at Harvard.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY LARGER.

The library at Engineering Hall at the University of Illinois has doubled in capacity during the summer months. A number of book stacks have been added, and are fast being filled with new volumes. This library is open to all engineering students, and contains over 200 current magazines on engineering and a large collection of books. The library is open from 8 a.m. until 10 p.m.

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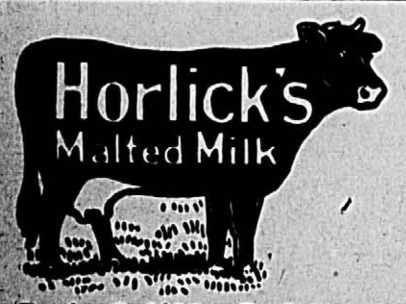

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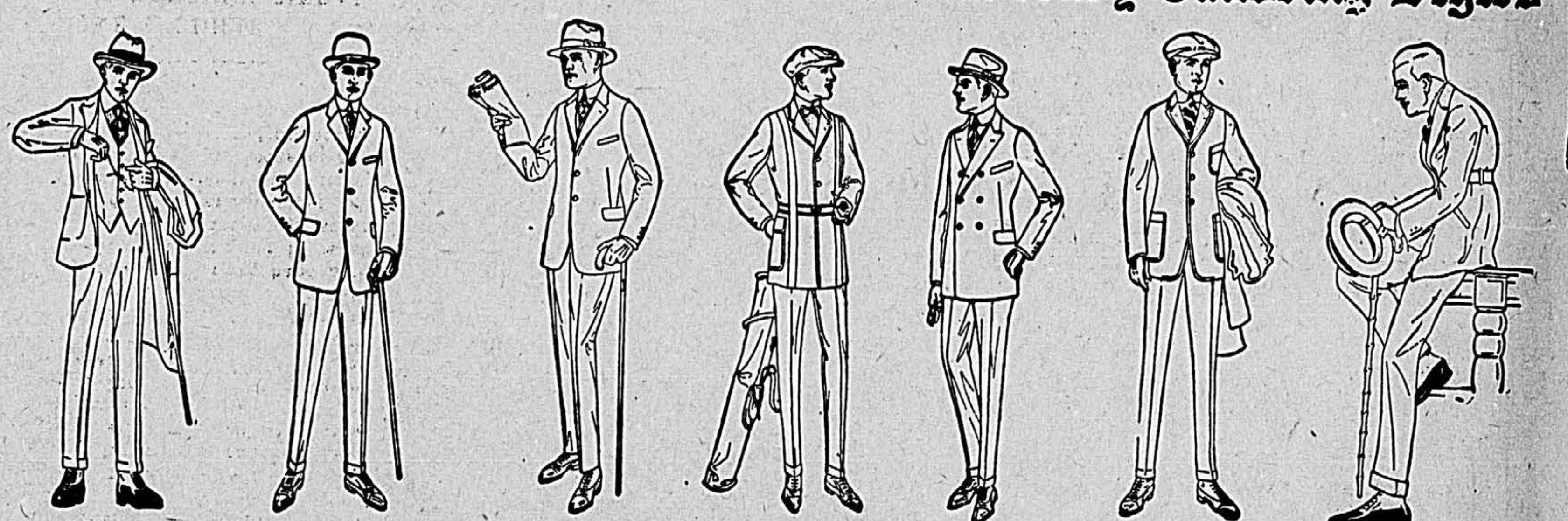

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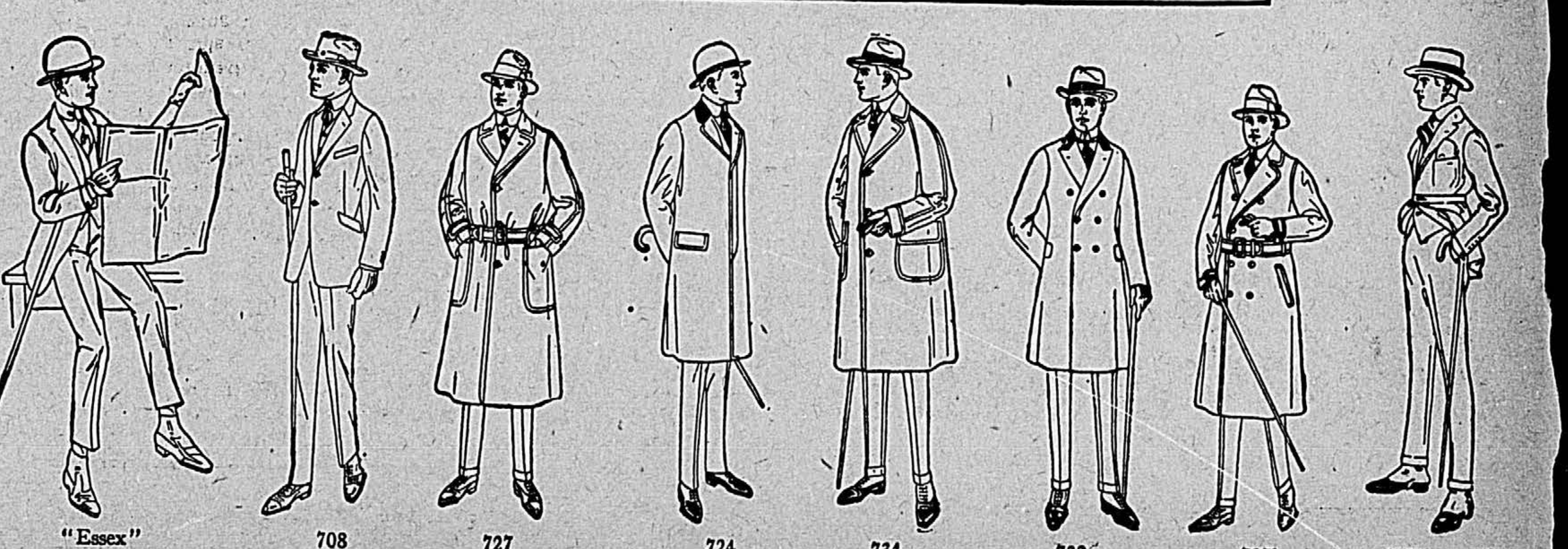

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